

実用新案登録願(E)

(3 000 円)

**昭和 51** ⊞\_8 月 20日

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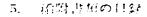
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考案の名称 時計歯車類の規制レバー

### 実用新案登録請求の範囲

ゼンマイを動力源として動作し、回転錘による 自動巻き機構を有する携帯時計において、中央付 近を支点として、回転する板材と、該板材を押し つけるバネ部材からなり、コハゼと丸穴車押ェの 役目を兼ね備え、かつ、自動巻きの状態のとさん 該コハゼと角穴車の歯との噛み合いが解除される 働きを持つ事を特徴とする歯車類の規制レバー。

### 考案の詳細な説明

本考案はゼンマイを主動力として動作する時計 の歯車類の規制レバーに関するものである。

従来のコハゼ機構は、自動巻き機構でゼンマイを巻き上げている場合、すなわち一般に携帯している時には、コハゼは角穴車の歯とかみ合わずに避けようとするが、コハゼバネがゼンマイを巻き上げにくくする方向へ働いている為に、自動巻き



上げ効率を悪くするという欠点を有していた。

本考案は上記の欠点を除去するため、自動巻きでゼンマイを巻き上げている状態、すなわち、通常時計を携帯している状態のときにコハゼを、角穴車の歯と一切接触しないようにし、自動巻きによるゼンマイ巻き上げ効率を高め、持続時間を延ばす事を目的としたものである。

制レバー1や遊動丸穴車7は一番受11と丸穴座12の間に存する。13は巻真、14はテンプ、15は回転 低、16は香箱車、17は回転を伝工歯車5に伝える マジックレバー、18は地板である。

以下作動について説明する。自動巻きの場合に は、回転錘15の回転がマジッタレバ-17に伝わり その動きが伝工歯車5を左回転させ、伝エカナ4 により角穴車3を右回転して、センマイを巻き上 げる。一方、伝エカナ4にはもう一つの歯車であ る角穴中間車 6 が輸み合つており、数角穴中間車 6 には、遊動丸穴車7が嘈み合つている。自動巻 きが働いている時には、遊動丸穴車は、キチ車8 を支点として、回転せずに規制レバ-1を、破譲 のように押しつける働きをして、規制レバ-1は 案内穴 2 を支点として、コハゼ部分1αと、角穴 歯草との噛み合いを解除するようになる。手巻き の場合には、巻真13の回転がキチ車8に伝わり、 遊動丸穴車7にその回転を伝え、さらに、角穴中 間車6、伝エカナ4、角穴車3と、回転が伝わる 訳だが、その為には、遊動丸穴車が実験のように

キチ車8と角穴中間車6と、その両方に増み合つていなければならない。すなわち、第1図上、矢印の方向に遊動丸穴車7は力を受けている必要がある。その働きの役目を負うために、規制レバーバネ10により常に規制レバー1はバネ力を受けている事になる。つまり、丸穴車押エの役目も、本寿架の規制レバーは兼ねる。

以上のごとく、本考案によれば、コハゼや、丸 東押工が必要とされる手巻きの場合には、コハ ゼと、丸穴車押工としての役目を果たし、コベゼを必要としない自動巻きの場合には、角穴歯事と は触れずに、ゼンマイ巻き上げ効率の向上に寄与 するという理想的な働きをする部材を、少ないな よるという理想的な働きをする部材を、少ないな あるものがある。

#### 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は、実施例の平面図であり、第2図は、断面図である。

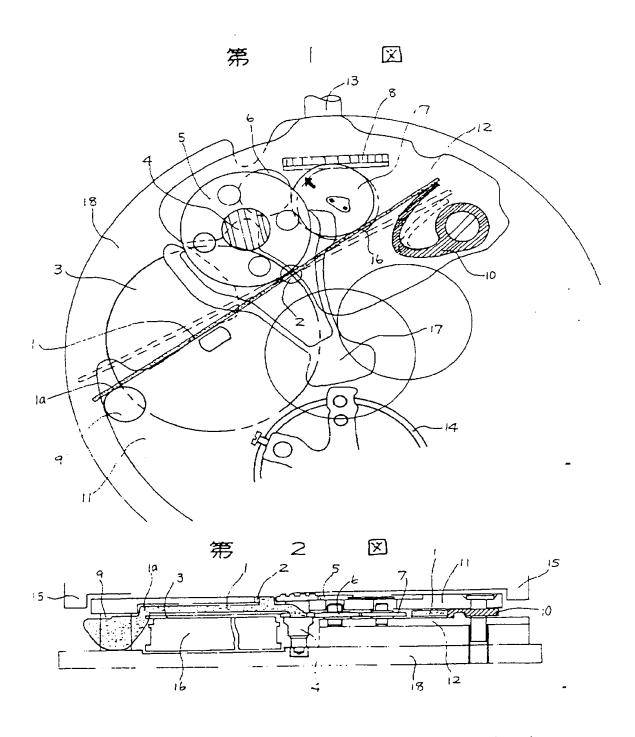
1 ... 本考案の規制レバ~ 1 α ... コハゼ部

分 1 b ... 丸穴車押工部分 3 ... 角穴車 7 ... 遊動丸穴車

以上

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#### Public Util. Model Showa 53-29365

#### Utility Model Registration Application (E)

August 20, 1976

Mr. Ishiro Katayama, Chief Commissioner of Japan Patent Office

#### 1. Title of Device

Regulating lever for the cogwheels of watches

#### 2. Inventor

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#### 5. List of Attached Documents

(1)	Duplicate copy of application	1
(2)	Specification	1
(3)	Drawings	1
(4)	Power of attorney	1

#### Specification

Title of Device:

Regulating lever for the cogwheels of watches

Scope of Utility Model Registration Claims

A regulating lever of cogwheels characterized by the fact that, in a watch which works with a power spring as the driving source and which has an automatic winding mechanism using a rotor, it consists of a rotating plate material and a spring element which presses the plate material, and has the function of both a recoiling click and a crown wheel holder, and also has a function so that gearing between the recoiling click and a ratchet wheel is released in the automatic winding state.

Detailed Explanation of the Device

The present device relates to a regulating lever for the cogwheels of watches which work with a power spring as the main driving force.

In a conventional recoiling click mechanism, when a power spring is being rewound by an automatic winding mechanism, namely when the watch is carried, although a recoiling click does not mesh with the teeth of a ratchet wheel and tries to avoid it, there is the shortcoming that, because a recoiling click spring works toward making it difficult for the power spring to be rewound, automatic winding efficiency becomes worse.

In order to overcome said shortcoming, the present device has the objective of arranging things such that the recoiling click does not touch teeth of the ratchet wheel in a state in which the power spring is rewound with automatic winding, namely the state where the watch is usually carried, enhancing the efficiency of winding the power spring by an automatic winding, and extending the duration time.

The present device is explained in detail hereafter, with reference to Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. No. 1 is the regulating lever of the one-piece plate material of this device, where one end 1a is used as a recoiling click and the other end 1b as a crown wheel holder. No. 2 is a guide hole for no. 1, which is installed on the first receiver 11. No. 3 is a ratchet wheel, 4 is a transmission pinion, 5 is a transmission cogwheel fixed coaxially with the transmission pinion, 7 is a crown

floating wheel, and 6 is a ratchet middle wheel which serves as an idler for the transmission pinion 5 and crown floating wheel 7. No. 8 is a bevel pinion whose gearing section with the winding arbor is cut at an angle, and it meshes with the angular section of the winding arbor in the first stage of the crown operation. No. 9 is an angle determining pin of the recoiling click section 1a of the regulating lever 1, no. 10 is a regulating lever spring which pushes the regulating lever as indicated by the solid line. No. 11 is the first receiver, 12 is a crown wheel washer, and the regulating lever 1 and the floating crown wheel 7 are located between the first receiver 11 and the crown wheel washer 12. No. 13 is the winding arbor, 14 is a balance wheel, 1 is a rotor, 16 is a barrel wheel, 17 is a magic lever which transmits the rotation to the transmission cogwheel 5, and 18 is a base plate.

Its actions are explained next. In the case of automatic winding, the rotation of the rotor 15 is transmitted to the magic lever 17, its motion rotates the transmission cogwheel 5 to the left, which rotates the ratchet wheel 3 through the transmission pinion 4, and winds the power spring. On the other hand, geared with the transmission pinion 4 is another cogwheel, and geared with a ratchet middle wheel 6 is a floating crown wheel 7. When automatic winding is in operation, the floating crown wheel presses the regulating lever 1 utilizing the bevel pinion 8 as the fulcrum without rotating, and the regulating lever 1 comes to release the gearing between the recoiling click section 1a and the ratchet cogwheel utilizing the guiding hole 2 as the fulcrum.

In the case of the manual winding, rotation of the winding arbor 13 is transmitted to the bevel pinion 8, which transmits the rotation to the floating crown wheel 7, and the rotation is transmitted further to the ratchet middle wheel 6, the transmission pinion 4, and the ratchet, for which the floating crown wheel must be geared with both a bevel pinion 8 and a ratchet middle wheel 6. Namely, the floating crown wheel 7 must receive force in the direction of an arrow in Fig. 1. In order to fill this role, the regulating lever 1 always receives the spring force from the regulating lever spring 10. Namely, the regulating lever of the present device also serves as a crown wheel holder.

As in the above, because the present device forms an element with a small number of parts which performs the ideal function of serving as a recoiling click and a crown wheel holder in the manual winding case where a recoiling click and a crown wheel holder are necessary, and contributes to improvement in the efficiency of winding the power spring without touching the ratchet cogwheel, its practical effect

is large.

Brief Explanation of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a plane view of an embodiment, and Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view.

1: Regulating lever of this device,

1a: recoiling click section,

1b: Crown wheel holder section,

3: Ratchet wheel,

7: Floating crown wheel.

End

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